

GAIN OF 307,405 ON SUBWAY AND 'L' FIRST STRIKE DAY

Shonts Gives Out Official
Figures Showing Big In-
crease in Passengers.

MANY SIGN CONTRACTS.

Interborough President De-
clares 1,588 of Green Car
Men Accepted Terms.

President Shonts of the Inter-
borough gave out figures to-day showing
that the subway and "L" line han-
dled in twenty-four hours yesterday,
the first day of the strike, almost 30
per cent. more passengers than on the
corresponding day last year. Here
are the figures:

Passengers carried yesterday, 1,637,002

Passengers carried on Sept. 7, 1915, 1,259,597

Increase for the day, 307,405

The elevated lines carried yester-
day 455,772 passengers, the subway
carried 752,019 and the Queensboro
rubes carried 9,210. To-day's traffic
is much heavier than that of yester-
day and promises to carry the
total of passengers handled up close
to the 2,000,000 mark.

"It is apparent from these figures,"
said Mr. Shonts, "that there is no
strike on the Interborough lines; in
fact, there has been no strike at all.
A railroad system that increases its
business almost 30 per cent. on the
first day of a so-called strike hasn't
anything to worry about."

"We have a strike on the New York
Railways lines and I am devoting my
attention to it to-day. Yesterday we
let things sort of take their course
on the surface lines because we
wanted to be sure that the subway and
"L" were as solid as we thought they
would be in a transportation way."
"We expect to be operating our sur-

SAYS BODY IS A POISON FACTORY

Urges everyone to drink glass
of hot water before
breakfast.

Just as coal, when it burns, leaves
behind a certain amount of incom-
bustible material in the form of ash,
so the food and drink taken day after
day leaves in the alimentary canal a
certain amount of indigestible mat-
ter, which if not completely elimi-
nated from the system each day, be-
comes food for the millions of bac-
teria which infest the bowels. From
this mass of left-over waste, toxins and
poison-like poisons are formed and
sucked into the blood.

Men and women who can't get feel-
ing right must begin to take inside
baths. Before eating breakfast each
morning drink a glass of real hot water
with a teaspoonful of limestone phos-
phate in it to wash out of the thirty
feet of bowels the previous day's ac-
cumulation of poisons and toxins and
to keep the entire alimentary canal
clean, pure and fresh.

Those who are subject to sick head-
ache, colds, biliousness, constipation,
others who wake up with bad taste,
foul breath, backache, rheumatic stiff-
ness, or have a sour, gassy stomach
after meals, are urged to get a quarter
pound of limestone phosphate from the
drug store, and begin practicing in-
ternal sanitation. This will cost very
little, but is sufficient to make anyone
an enthusiast on the subject.

Remember, inside bathing is more
important than outside bathing, be-
cause the skin pores do not absorb im-
purities into the blood, causing poor
health, while the bowel pores do. Just
as soap and hot water cleanses, sweet-
ens and freshens the skin, so hot water
and limestone phosphate act on the
stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels—
Adv.

YOU'VE TRIED THE REST—NOW TRY THE BEST
Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.

SUNBEAM

DELICIOUS
Mayonnaise Salad Dressing

You've had Mayonnaise, but none that equals this.
A new process enables us to preserve the real egg
and oil flavor and the fresh, creamy consistency
always. Its deliciousness improves the taste of
everything on which it is used. For salads, sand-
wiches, and on fish—IT'S GREAT. Try it—
you'll like it.

10c and 25c sizes.

If not obtainable at your favorite store notify us
and we will send you a sample of it absolutely free.

Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.
Sole Manufacturers—New York.



The Fashionable Fall Girl of 1916 Is Poured From a Style Melting Pot That Simmers With Past Age Modes



By Nicola Greeley-Smith.

The Fall Girl of 1916 has come to town. She arrived a little earlier
this year because threat of a national railroad strike brought her skurrying
back to New York before Labor Day.

She wears a high velvet tam-o'-shanter, which
Paris invented and christened the beret hat. It is
worn on one side of the head and when she puts on a
short skirt she looks very much like a Highland "kiltie."
But her gown and her hat are not of the same
period, however. For her gown, of course, is Moyen-
Age. The dropped waist line of the Middle Ages
prevails everywhere at the present time. It is so im-
present, in fact, that it cannot last.

The winter will see a war of waist lines. For when
the Fall Girl does not wear the Moyen-Age gown she
ventures forth in a Directoire costume with the waist just under the arm-
pits, a high narrow turban and a cane. The only thing that is absolutely
certain about the 1916 girl's waist is that it won't be where nature put it.
She wears it and will continue to wear it around her chest or below her
knees.

An effort to match the costume to the tam-o'-shanter has been made in
gowns made of several Shetland
shawls in white or a misty gray. Gen-
erally speaking, though, the tam tops
the moyen age gown and it is left to
the eye of the beholder to reconcile a
hat that might be worn by Harry
Lauder with a dress that might have
stepped from the pages of Geoffrey
Chaucer or Maurice Hewlett.

The long, fancifully shaped bags of
bead or embroidery or brocade are
the one touch of harmony in the 1916
girl. Juliet might have carried one
of these charming trifles, which show
the most extraordinary designs. One
girl who is always two weeks ahead
of the fashion carries a bead bag with
a huge black bat embroidered upon it.

The color of the moment, as every-
body knows, is purple. Purple veils,
purple velvet hats, purple sweaters
and sport coats are everywhere. This
surely will pass. It's overdone al-
ready. The new colors shown in the
models from Paris are bionvane red,
tornado blue and Italian gray and a
beautiful brown yellow shade called
honey color. The summer girl of 1916
was distinctly a yellow peril. Every
girl had a yellow dress, no matter
how unbecoming it was to her. I be-
lieve she is convalescing from it and
will emerge in her usual dark blue
garment, which, by the way, is the foun-
dation of many of the moyen-age cos-
tumes already and sold already for
less than \$15.

THE OPEN PARASOL GIRL OR
THE FURLED UMBRELLA.

Poliet says that the girl of 1916
must be wide skirted and fluffy. The
other great French dressmakers have
decreed the straight silhouette. The
winter will decide the issue. Mean-
time both varieties of girl are seen,
the billowy creature who looks like
an open parasol, and the slim princess
whose ideal of feminine grace is a
furled umbrella.

Personally, I would wager that the
straight silhouette will prevail only
in the distinctly tailor-made or sport
suit. The manufacturers of material,
the tailors and the dressmakers all
favor the wide silhouette for reasons
as obvious as the girl herself. The
fall girl wears her skirts longer, but
they are not very long. Consequently
her boots are almost as high as they
were last year. The coming of au-
tumn has put an end to the most
hideous fashion of 1916, the sport
stockings with check sock effects
which destroyed the symmetry of the
most attractive ankle.

It seems to be decreed that the full-
ness taken out of the skirts shall be
put in the veil. The velvet tams are
draped with heavy face veils edged
with fur, that fall almost to the
waist line. Some years ago we bor-
rowed the Turkish beauty's harem
skirt. This winter we have taken her
yashmak. Already too prevalent
along Sixth and Seventh Avenues to
last much longer is the charming
bride of yubon or fur which holds
the small velvet hat on the wearer's
head and makes a delicate oval frame
for her face. This is a lovely fashion
for a really pretty woman and makes
a girl with small regular features
suggest portraits of Madame Recamier
or Queen Louise of Prussia. The
bride or chin strap is too pretty and
too generally becoming to last long.
A few cents will add it to last year's
attractive, as she always does.

HOME HAPPIER FOR SUBWAY BENEFITS, SAYS AGENT'S WIFE

In Letter to The Evening World
She Asks Pointed Questions
of Mr. Fitzgerald.

WHAT USE IS STRIKE?

Provisions Made by Company
for Bettering Conditions
of Employees.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

In your issue of last night you

quote Organizer Fitzgerald of the

Amalgamated Carmen's Union, as

saying "The men of the Interborough

cannot be expected to work under

intolerable conditions." In the name

of common justice and for the sake

of the women and children who will

suffer through this strike, will you

print this letter? I want to tell some

of the "intolerable conditions" under

which our men work for the Inter-

borough and leave it to any fair-

minded person if a strike was neces-

sary or justified.

"My husband has worked for the

Interborough for the past twelve

years as agent (subway), and likes

his position better each year he is

with the company. His salary has

been raised five times during the

past four years and he now receives

\$19.50 a week. His hours for work

have been reduced from twelve to

ten hours a day, and he gets two

days a month off with pay, or in

other words three weeks vacation a

year with pay.

There is time off for meals during

the day, and the company provides

lunch and resting rooms at con-

venient points along the route. There

are also hot and cold bath towels and

soap provided free of charge which

the men can use, all of which means

a saving in heating and laundry bills.

THE SAVINGS THROUGH THE

COMPANY'S STORES.

The company operates stores at

convenient points where I can pur-

chase fresher and better meals and

procure at a saving of one-third the
cost at my food butcher and grocer.
They give free passage to the wives
of all their employees. They give a
Christmas present worth over \$1.
They have a benefit fund if you are
sick and provide hospital care and
attention for those who need it.

They maintain a sick fund where
an employee can borrow without in-
terest and pay back when convenient.
When my husband was in two years
ago, his station was kept open for
him and he was allowed to keep every
contribution and his station was in
charge of his department when he was
able to resume work until his health
was fully restored. There are only a
few of the benefits which the Inter-
borough Rapid Transit Company has
voluntarily bestowed on its employees.

And Mr. Fitzgerald means the work-
ing conditions which he speaks of as
intolerable, which and how absurd,
and which he claims they did not un-
derstand the meaning of when they
signed? The benefits from that com-
pany are on the side of the em-
ployee, while it primarily promotes in
a measure the traveling public.

As for his claim that they did not
understand it, any man that would
read that contract and sign it with-
out having brains enough to under-
stand it might be in an institution
and to such men and women unions
and all they stand for cause a strong
appeal. If there was a union to teach
us how to be dissatisfied with how
we do our work until our work was
the best we could possibly give to
the world in exchange for our living
I think we would find no excuse to
quarrel with the return the world
made to us.

If Mr. Fitzgerald should give in to
the union now the next thing they would
ask would be the discharge of all
non-union men from the Interboro-
ugh. If Mr. Fitzgerald is fighting for
his business as he thinks best, but for
the rights of a large majority of his
employees to work and live as some
of them, too. In other words, he is
fighting for the right of the working
man to suit himself.

In conclusion there is one question
which, without upholding or con-
demning unions, I would like to ask
Mr. Fitzgerald. Why do you find
more poverty, misery and altogether
unhappy living conditions in the
homes of union workmen than you
do in the homes of those who do not
belong to any union and who are
in the same line of work? I have
been interested in this question for
years and of course my field of ob-
servation has been confined to my
own immediate neighborhood.

CONDITIONS IN HOMES OF SOME
UNION MEN.

Still, my work before I was mar-
ried brought me into contact with
working conditions to a very large
extent and since my marriage nine

out of every ten women I have en-
countered in the city are working
women. Some of them with hus-
bands in their service, whose husbands
are union men, and some who are
offered to find steady work for
some of the husbands at \$1.00 a day,
only to be told their union would
not allow them to work for that
money, though the women did not
object to their wives working for
\$1.00 a day to support them and their
families.

When nine out of ten union men
are idle almost half the year, the
truth is an efficient and competent
workman and union of no union,
would and could command a good
salary.

If I was a young girl looking for a
husband, I would think very seriously
before I married a man who belonged
to a trade union.

There may seem to have no bearing
on the question of conditions which
non-union men in the Interborough
and Mr. Fitzgerald is interfering with
my "most tickler" now and I for one
don't ever want my husband to join
a union for I do not want to be
obliged to support him and to pay his
union dues at the same time, and
many women are doing just now and
have had to do for years.

After all, it is the women and
children who suffer most in any such
unfavorable working conditions as
Mr. Fitzgerald has brought about
in the Interborough and the Inter-
borough, and I for one wish the In-
terborough and Mr. Fitzgerald success
in their fight for decent working con-
ditions for their employees and safe
transportation for those who depend
on their lives and business interests to
live.

KATHLEEN MONTGOMERY,
No. 121 Forty-fifth Street,
Brooklyn, New York City.

White Sea's Men Arrive Here.

Capt. John Stephen and twenty men
from the British steamship White
Sea, which was wrecked last Satur-
day on the Newfoundland Coast, ar-
rived yesterday on the Red Cross
liner Stephane from St. John's. The
White Sea was on her way from Eng-
land to St. John's to load mine pro-
cesses for trenches. Capt. Stephen
arrived yesterday received word that
his vessel had slipped off the iceberg
into deep water and sunk. It was
thirteen of his men at once sailed on
the Adriatic for Liverpool.

LET POSLAM

MAKE YOUR SKIN

CLEAR AGAIN!

If you realize the unrightfulness, the
aggravation and the danger of skin
affections allowed to persist, even
those of a new-born child, you will
promptly dispose of them with Poslam.
This is the remedy to quickly clear the skin
of all eruptions and itching humors. Contains
no harmful chemicals. Sold by Dr. J. C. Smith,
Salem, Mass., 10th, Plimpton, Boston
Salem, Mass., 10th, Plimpton, Boston

BROADWAY
35TH STREET

EMPORIUM FASHION CENTER

HERALD
SQUARE

Announcing

New York's Newest
And Smartest
Out-fitting Shop for
Women and Misses

Formal Opening Saturday, Sept. Ninth

At Ten o'Clock

THE Autumnal and Early Winter Seasons
will be Officially Signalized by Large and
Distinctive Stocks of the Most Fashionable
Modes in

MILLINERY
COSTUMES
STREET SUITS
SMART COATS
FURS
DRESSES
EVENING GOWNS
DANCE FROCKS
EVENING WRAPS
BLOUSES
SILK UNDERWEAR
LINGERIE
SILK PETTICOATS
NEGLIGES
CORSETS
SKIRTS
SWEATERS

Each line will be under the personal man-
agement of Mr. Henry Siegel. Each line
will be individualized. The entire store
will be an assembly of high-grade Specialty
Shops, each selling at extraordinarily at-
tractive prices.

THE EMPORIUM will occupy Two
Large Floors—Main and Second Floors
—and a Double Basement in one of the
Most Prominent and Central Locations
in the City—Broadway at 35th St.,
Herald Square.

THE EMPORIUM will conduct
A Strictly Cash Business.
No Charge Accounts.
Purchases Sent C. O. D. When Desired.
Moderate Charge for Alterations.
High Grade Sales Service.
Rapid Automobile Delivery Service.
Every up-to-the-minute shopping comfort and
convenience—Writing Rooms, Rest Rooms, Tele-
phones, etc.

EMPORIUM CLOAK AND SUIT CO., INC.

PAPER, AT MEAT PRICES, COSTS PUBLIC \$3,000,000

That Amount Unlawfully Charged
to Consumers in This
State.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Bu-
reau of Weights and Measures, de-
clared this afternoon that \$3,000,000 a
year is wrongfully charged to the
consumers of this State for the paper,
twine and burlap in which meats are
wrapped.

This is made possible, he said, by
the regulation of Bureau of Chem-
istry of the Federal Department of
Agriculture, which permits the selling
of wrapped meats on a gross for net
basis. Twine, paper and burlap are
thus permitted to be sold for the
net price as meat.

The Commissioner, upon the author-
ization of the recent National Con-
ference of Weights and Measures,
has sent out more than 100 letters
to Governors, Senators, Congressmen
and State Legislators asking their
cooperation in a modification of the
law so that all wrapped meats shall
be sold strictly by net weight.

BOTTLES HURLED AND SHOTS FIRED AT "L" WINDOWS

Only Serious Disorder Is
Along West Side Lines,
and Hoodlums Escape.

Several arrests were made during
the day for disorders and violence in
the car strike, but none for serious
offenses. Magistrate Groehl an-
nounced that strikers or sympathizers
before him of violence
would be sent to the workhouse
without the alternative of a fine.

The most serious incident was at
Fiftieth Street as a southbound train
was drawing into the platform. Four
shots were fired from the roof on
the east side of the avenue. The
train was not hit, but the passengers
were badly frightened. Policemen
surrounded the block and searched
the roofs, but caught no one. A few
minutes later there was a bombard-
ment with bottles from a roof at
Forty-fourth Street. Another search
was without success.

When Patrick McKernan, twenty-
seven, of No. 322 West Forty-fifth
Street, a striking workman, was
taken to the West Forty-seventh
Street Station early to-day, a Police-
man King declared he had seen him
throw a brick at a Ninth Avenue "L"

hat and fashion, as we all know, ap-
proves of nothing inexpensive or easy
to make.

SHE'LL WEAR VELVETS AND
MUCH FUR.

The fall girl of 1916 will wear much
velvet and more embroidery. Later
on she will riot in furs and imitation
furs, which are now so perfect as to
deceive even the most practiced eye.
There is an imitation mink which
has all the lovely softness of the real
fur and costs just half. The imita-
tion seals are better than ever. The
new fur, of course, is Russian hare,
and the girl of 1916 will wear this
peculiar blue-gray fur, which by it-
self is not particularly attractive, but
looks much better on gowns. Among
new materials are a shimmering, ir-
regular velvet called monkey skin and
a soft, flexible, corded fabric called
panamere. These are used mainly
for coats and evening gowns.

Altogether, the girl of 1916 is a melt-
ing pot of all the fashions of all the
years which have gone before her.
Her hat is Scotch, her gown is Moyen-
age, her material is a shimmering, ir-
regular velvet called monkey skin and
she is swathed in Chinese em-
broidery and she looks very, very
attractive, as she always does.